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YEAS AND NAYS

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(1) The Requirement of the Constitution.

The Constitution provides that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal at the desire of one-fifth of those present. Volume **V**, section **6011**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(1) The Requirement of the Constitution**—Continued.

The yeas and nays may be ordered before the organization of the House. Volume **I**, section **91**. According to the latest practice the yeas and nays are taken on questions arising before the organization of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6012, 6013**.

For a time a rule provided that the yeas and nays should be taken on the passage of every general appropriation bill (footnote). Volume **V**, section **6011**.

The yeas and nays are not necessarily taken on the passage of a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Volume **V**, sections **7038, 7039**. . Volume **VIII**, section **3506**.

On a vote on passing a bill returned with the objections of the President the yeas and nays are required to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **3520**.

The Constitution provides that the vote on reconsideration of a bill returned with the President's objections shall be determined by yeas and nays. Volume **VII**, section **1110**.

Votes by yeas and nays and veto messages of the President are required by the Constitution to be spread on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2726**.

(2) The Demand for.

The constitutional right of a Member to demand the yeas and nays may not be overruled as dilatory. Volume **V**, section **5737**.

The right to demand the yeas and nays is a constitutional privilege which may not be denied or abridged and may not be ruled out as dilatory. Volume **VIII**, section **3107**.

The constitutional provision for ordering the yeas and nays has always been construed liberally in favor of the demand by any Member. Volume **VIII**, section **3110**.

A Member called to order in debate must take his seat and may not proceed unless permitted by the House on motion, but such disability does not extend beyond consideration of the point immediately under discussion, and a Member so called to order was permitted to demand the yeas and nays on the question under consideration at the time he was required to be seated. Volume **VIII**, section **2546**.

The right to demand the yeas and nays is not waived by the fact that the Member demanding them has just made the point of no quorum and caused the Chair to count the House. Volume **V**, section **6044**.

The yeas and nays may be demanded even after the announcement of the vote if the House has not passed to other business. Volume **V**, sections **6040, 6041**. Volume **VIII**, section **3110**.

The yeas and nays may be demanded while the Speaker is announcing the result of a division. Volume **V**, section **6039**.

The yeas and nays may be demanded while a vote by tellers is being taken. Volume **V**, section **6038**.

After the Speaker has announced the result of a division on a motion and is in the act of putting the question on another motion it is too late to demand the yeas and nays on the first motion. Volume **V**, section **6042**.

It is not in order during the various processes of a division to repeat a demand for the yeas and nays which has once been refused by the House. Volume **V**, sections **6030, 6031**.

The yeas and nays having been once refused, may not be again demanded on the same question. Volume **V**, section **6029**.

The constitutional right to demand the yeas and nays does not exist as to the vote to second a motion when such second is required by the rules. Volume **V**, sections **6032–6036**. Volume **VIII**, section **3109**.

In passing on a demand for the yeas and nays the Speaker need determine only whether one-fifth of those present sustain the demand. Volume **V**, section **6043**. Volume **VIII**, sections **3112, 3115**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(2) The Demand for—Continued.**

In ascertaining whether one-fifth of those present support a demand for the yeas and nays the Speaker counts the entire number present and not merely those who rise to be counted. Volume **VIII**, section **3111**.

In ascertaining whether one-fifth of the Members present support a demand for the yeas and nays the Speaker is not required to take a rising vote of those opposing but counts all present. volume **VIII**, section **3114**.

In counting to ascertain the presence of a quorum or whether a sufficient number have voted to order yeas and nays, the Chair counts all Members visible, including those in lobbies and cloakrooms. Volume **VIII**, section **3120**.

The count of the Speaker in ascertaining whether one-fifth of those present support a demand for the yeas and nays is not subject to verification, and a request for a rising vote of those opposed to the demand is not in order. Volume **VIII**, sections **3112**, **3114**.

While the count of the Speaker in determining whether a requisite number of Members has sustained a demand for the yeas and nays is not subject to verification, and a call for those opposed may not be demanded as a matter of right, in exceptional instances requests for tellers have been entertained. Volume **VIII**, section **3115**.

After the House on a vote by tellers has refused to order the yeas and nays it is too late to demand the count of the negative on an original rising vote. Volume **V**, section **6045**.

(3) Reconsideration of the Order of.

A motion to reconsider the vote ordering the yeas and nays is in order. Volume **V**, section **6029**. Volume **VIII**, section **2790**.

The vote whereby the yeas and nays are ordered may be reconsidered by a majority, but if the House votes to reconsider the yeas and nays may again be ordered by one-fifth. Volume **V**, sections **5689–5691**.

The House having reconsidered the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered and having again ordered them, a second motion to reconsider was held out of order. Volume **V**, section **6037**.

The vote whereby the yeas and nays are refused may be reconsidered. Volume **V**, section **5692**. It was once held that the yeas and nays might be demanded on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **5689**.

On a vote on which the yeas and nays have not been ordered recorded, any member may move to reconsider regardless as to whether he voted with the prevailing side. volume **VIII**, section **2785**.

Where the yeas and nays on a vote have not been ordered recorded in the Journal, any Member irrespective of whether he voted with the majority or not, may make the motion to reconsider. Volume **VIII**, section **2775**.

(4) Effect of the Demand for or Ordering of.

A demand for tellers is not precluded or set aside by the fact that the yeas and nays are demanded and refused. Volume **V**, section **5998**.

A demand for tellers or for a division is not precluded by the fact that the yeas and nays have been demanded and refused. Volume **VIII**, section **3103**.

A motion to suspend the rules may be entertained, although the yeas and nays may have been demanded on a motion highly privileged under the rules. Volume **V**, section **6835**.

In the general, although not universal, practice debate has not been closed by the ordering of the yeas and nays until one Member has responded to the call. Volume **V**, sections **6101–6105**.

Reference to instances in the Senate wherein debate was had after the yeas and nays were ordered, but not after the calling of the roll had been begun. Volume **V**, section **6100**.

A division of the question may not be demanded after the yeas and nays have been ordered. Volume **V**, sections **6160**, **6161**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(4) Effect of the Demand for or Ordering of—Continued.**

The ordering of the yeas and nays on a motion is such a decision by the House as prevents withdrawal of the motion. Volume **V**, section **5353**.

The ordering of the yeas and nays on a motion to lay an appeal on the table was held to be such a “decision” by the House as would prevent the withdrawal of the appeal. Volume **V**, section **5354**.

A motion to adjourn may be made after the yeas and nays are ordered and before the roll call has begun. Volume **V**, section **5366**.

Ordering the yeas and nays is such intervening business as to justify the repetition of the motion to adjourn. Volume **V**, sections **5376**, **5377**.

A motion relating to the order of business does not recur as unfinished business on a succeeding day, even though the yeas and nays may have been ordered on it before adjournment. Volume **IV**, section **3114**.

The previous question being demanded on a resolution and the yeas and nays ordered on that demand, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was held not in order. Volume **V**, sections **5408**, **5409**.

The House having adjourned after ordering the yeas and nays and before they could be taken, the order stands when the bill is again taken up. Volume **VIII**, section **3108**.

The House having adjourned after yeas and nays were ordered and before the vote was taken, the pending question remains as unfinished business when the same class of business is again in order. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

An order for the yeas and nays coming over as unfinished business from a previous day may be vacated by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

(5) Relation of, to the Quorum.—Less Than, May Order.

In the earlier practice of the House it was held that less than a quorum might not order the yeas and nays, but for many years the decisions have been uniformly the other way. Volume **V**, sections **6016–6028**.

A quorum is not necessary on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **5693**.

(6) Relation of, to the Quorum.—Effect of Failure of.

When a vote by yeas and nays shows no quorum the House must take cognizance of the fact. Volume **IV**, section **2988**.

When a vote by yeas and nays shows no quorum the Chair takes cognizance of the fact, and, unless the House adjourns, orders a call under the rule without suggestion from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **679**.

It is not the duty of the Speaker to take cognizance of the absence of a quorum unless disclosed by a yea-and-nay vote or questioned by a point of order. Volume **VI**, section **624**.

When a vote taken by yeas and nays shows that no quorum has voted it is the duty of the Chair to take notice of that fact. Volume **IV**, sections **2953**, **2963**.

When a yea-and-nay vote on a bill fails for lack of a quorum the order for the yeas and nays remains effective whenever the bill again comes before the House. Volume **V**, sections **6014**, **6015**.

When a vote by yeas and nays shows no quorum the Chair takes cognizance of the fact, and unless the House adjourns, orders a call under the rule without suggestion from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **679**.

When a quorum fails on a yea-and-nay vote the call of the House is automatic under the rule, and the speaker directs the roll to be called without motion from the floor. Volume **VI**, section **678**.

A vote by yeas and nays having been without result because of the failure of a quorum, it was held that the question of consideration might not intervene on a succeeding day before the second call of the yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **4949**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(6) Relation of, to the Quorum.—Effect of Failure of—Continued.**

It was held in the Senate that when the yeas and nays were ordered and taken and a quorum failed to respond debate was not in order when a quorum appeared. Volume **V**, section **6100**.

A line of rulings made under the old theory as to the quorum and since disregarded held that the point of no quorum might not be made after the House had declined to verify a division by tellers or the yeas and nays. Volume **IV**, sections **918–2926**.

A quorum has not failed to vote until both the yeas and nays have been taken, and a call of the House is not ordered until this stage is reached. Volume **VI**, section **694**.

(7) Relation of, to the Quorum.—Mr. Speaker Reed's Count.

In 1890 Mr. Speaker Reed directed the Clerk to enter on the Journal as part of the record of a yea-and-nay vote names of Members present but not voting, thereby establishing a quorum of record. Volume **IV**, section **2895**.

(8) Relation of, to the Quorum.—Call of the House.

The yeas and nays may be ordered during a call of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3010**.

The rule whereby a quorum is obtained and the vote taken on the pending proposition by one roll call. Volume **IV**, section **3041**. Volume **VI**, section **690**.

Interpretation and discussion of the rule providing for an automatic call of the House on the failure of a quorum to vote. Volume **VI**, section **703**.

When lack of a quorum develops while the House is dividing, the call of the House is automatic under the rule and no motion is required. Volume **VI**, section **691**.

The rule providing for an automatic call of the House does not apply unless the House is dividing and, if the point of no quorum is made before the question is put, may not be invoked. Volume **VI**, section **692**.

A roll call recurs under the rule on failure of a quorum on a viva voce vote. Volume **VI**, section **697**.

Lack of a quorum developing while a demand for the yeas and nays was pending, the demand for yeas and nays is disregarded and the vote is taken under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **696**.

The Speaker may, without suggestion from the floor, take note of the failure of a quorum to vote on the pending question, and on his own initiative direct a call of the House under the rule. Volume **VI**, section **699**.

The rule providing an automatic roll call on the failure of a quorum to vote applies to votes by yeas and nays as well as to those taken by tellers, division, or viva voce, but not on motions incidental to lack of a quorum. Volume **VI**, section **703**.

If a quorum fails to vote on the pending question and objection is made, an automatic roll call is still required after a motion to adjourn has been offered and rejected by a quorum vote. Volume **VI**, section **6701**.

Under the new rule for a call of the House the roll is called over twice and those appearing after their names are called may vote. Volume **IV**, section **3052**.

During proceedings to secure a quorum it was held that the yeas and nays might not be demanded on a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the yeas and nays were ordered. Volume **V**, section **6037**.

(9) In Committee of the Whole.

The yeas and nays may not be taken in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **4722**, **4723**.

It is not in order for the Committee of the Whole to arrange for a year-and-nay vote to be taken in the House. Volume **IV**, section **4724**.

The House, while acting "in the House as in Committee of the Whole," may refer to a committee, use the previous question, deal with disorder, take the yeas and nays, or adjourn. Volume **IV**, section **4923**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(10) In Standing and Select Committees.**

The yeas and nays are taken in committees. Volume **IV**, section **4579**.

(11) The Roll Call.—Rule and Practice as to.

On a roll call for a vote or a call of the house the names of the Members are called alphabetically by surname. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

After the roll has been called through once the names of those not responding are called again. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

Since 1879 the Clerk in calling the roll has called Members by the surnames, with the prefix “Mr.,” instead of calling the full names. Volume **V**, section **6047**.

The Clerk is calling the roll calls Members by surnames only, omitting the prefix “Mr.” Volume **VIII**, section **3121**.

Pairs which are announced but once during the legislative day are announced after the completion of a roll call and are published in the Congressional Record. Volume **V**, section **5981**.

The Speaker’s name is not on the voting roll and is not ordinarily called. Volume **V**, section **5970**.

The names of Members who have not been sworn are not entered on the roll from which the yeas and nays are called for entry on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6048**.

The President pro tempore of the Senate declined to take the responsibility of directing the Secretary to omit from the call of the yeas and nays the names of two Senators who had been declared in contempt. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

By practice founded on a former rule the names of those not voting on a roll call are recorded in the Record. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

A Member failing to respond when his name is called may not be recorded as voting, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3119**.

(12) The Roll Call.—Refusal to Vote.

A Member having declined to vote on a call of the yeas and nays, the Speaker held that the resulting question of order might be acted on at the conclusion of the call of the roll. Volume **V**, section **5946**.

A Member having declined to vote and a question arising, the Speaker held that the pending vote should be completed and announced, leaving the incidental question until after the announcement. Volume **V**, sections **5947**, **5948**.

A Member having declined to vote in 1836 the House finally abandoned its attempt to compel him. Volume **V**, section **5946**.

On a resolution in the Senate censuring two Senators the names of both were called, but neither voted. Volume **II**, section **1665**.

(13) The Roll Call.—Interruption of.

A motion to adjourn may not interrupt a call of the yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **6053**.

A roll call may not be interrupted even by a point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **3131**.

A roll call may not be interrupted for a parliamentary inquiry. Volume **VIII**, section **3132**.

The roll call may not be interrupted either for a parliamentary inquiry or a question of personal privilege. Volume **V**, sections **6058**, **6059**.

After the call of the yeas and nays has begun it may not be interrupted even for a question of personal privilege. Volume **V**, sections **6051**, **6052**.

A roll call may not be interrupted even to admit the Senate to a joint meeting for counting the electoral vote. Volume **V**, section **6057**.

A roll call may not be interrupted because of the arrival of the time fixed by the rules for another order of business. Volume **V**, section **6056**.

A roll call is not interrupted by the arrival of an hour fixed for a recess by rule or prior vote of the House. Volume **V**, sections **6054**, **6055**. Volume **VII**, section **3133**.

The Speaker has declined during a call of the yeas and nays to entertain an appeal from his decision that the roll call might not be interrupted. Volume **V**, section **6051**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(13) The Roll Call.—Interruption of—Continued.**

The presentation of a conference report is always in order, except when the Journal is being read, when the roll is being called, or when the House is dividing. Volume **V**, section **6443**.

While a conference report may not be presented while the House is dividing, it may be presented after a vote by tellers and pending the question of ordering the yeas and nays. Volume **V**, section **6447**.

A conference report was held to have precedence of the question on the reference of a Senate bill, even though an attempt had been made to take the yeas and nays and had failed from the lack of a quorum on a preceding day. Volume **V**, section **6457**.

An instance where an incidental question was raised and decided after the completion of the roll call and before the announcement of the vote. Volume **V**, section **6059**.

The Speaker interrupts a roll call and declares the House adjourned sine die without motion or vote of the House when the hour of expiration of the term of Congress arrives. Volume **V**, sections **6715–6718**.

The hour for final adjournment arriving in the midst of a call of the roll, the Speaker directed the call to be suspended and declared the House adjourned sine die. Volume **V**, section **6325**.

Bills on which one House had adhered have been lost by the expiration of the Congress, even while the roll was being called on a motion to recede that might have passed the bill. Volume **V**, sections **6230–6232**.

(14) The Roll Call.—Recapitulation of.

A Member may not as a matter of right demand a recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote, but if the vote be close the Speaker usually orders it. Volume **V**, sections **6049**, **6050**. Volume **VIII**, section **3126**.

The usage as to the recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote does not permit it to be done after the announcement of the result, except by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **6064**.

Under the more recent practice recapitulation of a vote may be had either before or after the announcement of the result of the vote. Volume **VIII**, sections **3123–3125**.

Recapitulation of a vote is within the discretion of the Speaker and may not be demanded as a matter of right. Volume **VIII**, section **3128**.

The purpose of a recapitulation is the verification of the vote as cast, and a Member failing to vote on the roll call may not be recorded on recapitulation. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

On the recapitulation of a yea-and-nay vote a proposition to correct a vote is not in order until the recapitulation has been concluded. Volume **VI**, section **415**.

Errors in the record of votes are corrected on recapitulation at the close of the reading of the votes in the affirmative, in the negative, and those answering present, respectively. Volume **VIII**, section **3125**.

The motion that a vote be recapitulated is not privileged. Volume **VIII**, section **3126**.

The Speaker declined to entertain an appeal from his decision refusing recapitulation of a vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3128**.

Members failing to vote on the roll call may not be recorded on recapitulation. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

A decision holding that recapitulation of a vote may be requested prior to final announcement of the result but not thereafter. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

(15) The Roll Call.—Change of Votes.

Before the result of a vote has been finally and conclusively pronounced by the Chair, but not thereafter, a Member may change his vote. Volume **V**, sections **5931–5933**. Volume **VIII**, section **3070**.

A member may change his vote at any time before its announcement. Volume **VIII**, section **3128**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(15) The Roll Call.—Change of Votes.—Continued.**

A Member who has voted on a roll call may change his vote before the announcement of the result. Volume **VIII**, section **3160**.

A Member may not change his vote on recapitulation if the result of the vote has been announced prior to recapitulation. Volume **VIII**, section **3124**.

Before the decision of the Chair on a vote has been pronounced finally and conclusively a Member may change his vote. Volume **V**, sections **6093**, **6094**.

A Member who has answered “present” on a roll call may change the answer to “yea” or “nay,” but the Speaker may not entertain the request of a Member who has not answered at all to record his vote. Volume **V**, section **6060**.

A Member may not have the record of his vote changed on the statement that he voted on a misapprehension of the question, and a motion relating thereto is not a matter of privilege. Volume **V**, sections **6082**, **6083**.

(16) The Roll Call.—Withdrawal of Votes.

Having given his vote, a Member may not withdraw it without leave of the House. Volume **V**, section **5930**.

After a vote has been announced by the Speaker it is not in order for a Member to change or withdraw his vote even though inadvertently cast in violation of a pair. Volume **VIII**, section **3069**.

(17) The Roll Call.—Entry of Votes at the End of.

After the roll call is completed the Speaker is forbidden to entertain a request to record a vote, unless in a case wherein a Member’s presence has been noted in ascertaining a quorum. Volume **V**, section **6046**.

Members voted as present under section 3 of Rule XV may be permitted to vote after the calling of the roll is concluded. Volume **VI**, section **640**.

A Member is permitted to vote the roll call has been concluded on a yea-and-nay vote only on the theory that the Clerk inadvertently failed to call his name. Volume **VIII**, section **3134**.

The practice does not contemplate that a Member shall be permitted to vote simply because he does not hear his name called, but is on the theory that through inadvertence on the part of the Clerk the name was not called at all, and therefore only those Members qualify who are present and listening when their names should have been called. Volume **VIII**, section **3137**.

It is not sufficient that a Member be present but he must also be listening when his name was called in order to qualify on a yea-and-nay vote. Volume **VIII**, sections **3134**, **3148**, **3149**.

In order to qualify to vote at the end of the roll, a Member must have been within the Hall proper at the time his name should have been called. Volume **VIII**, section **3144**.

It is the duty of the Speaker to qualify a Member asking to vote at the end of the roll, but it is for the Member and not the Speaker to say whether he was in the Hall and listening and unless he answers categorically in the affirmative he may not vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3139**.

In order for a Member to qualify as being entitled to vote, he must not only state that he was present when his name should have been called but that he was listening at that time. Volume **VIII**, section **3147**.

A Member who has failed to respond when his name was called may not as a constitutional right demand that his vote be recorded before the announcement of the result. Volume **V**, sections **6066–6068**.

A Member failing to qualify as entitled to vote after the roll has been called may not be recorded as “present” although present before the pronouncement of the vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3146**.

Although a Member may not come within the rule permitting him to vote on roll call, the Speaker may count him as present to make a quorum. Volume **VIII**, section **3157**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(17) The Roll Call.—Entry of Votes at the End of—Continued.**

At the end of a yea-and-nay vote on a motion to adjourn, pending a call of the House, Members appearing prior to the announcement of the vote were recorded without the qualification. Volume **VIII**, section **3152**.

Before the adoption of rules the Speaker has declined to record the vote of a Member who failed to qualify as being in the Hall and listening when his name was called. Volume **VIII**, section **3386**.

A Member in the lobby, cloakroom, or gallery is not entitled to vote even though he heard his name called. Volume **VIII**, section **3144**.

The Speaker may not entertain the request of a Member to answer “present” at the conclusion of the roll call provided for by section 1 of Rule XV. Volume **V**, section **6069**.

In the earlier practice of the House Members were allowed often to record their votes after the close of the roll call, sometimes on the next day, even. Volume **V**, sections **6074–6079**.

A Member who is listening when his name should be called and fails to hear it is permitted to vote at the end of the roll call, but under no circumstances may the Speaker entertain a Member’s request to be recorded. Volume **V**, sections **6071–6072**.

The fact that a Member was absent in the service of the House does not justify the Speaker in submitting a request that his name be recorded after the yea-and-nay call is finished. Volume **V**, section **6073**.

It is not permissible to entertain the request of a Member to record his vote after he has failed to respond because his attention was distracted when his name was called. Volume **V**, section **6070**.

It is not permissible to entertain the request of a Member to record his vote after he has on the call of his name refrained from voting because of a misunderstanding as to a pair. Volume **V**, section **6081**.

(18) The Roll Call.—Correction of Errors.

Where a vote actually given fails to be recorded it is the right of the Member to have the proper correction made before the approval of the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2766**. Volume **V**, sections **6061–6063**.

When the Clerk in calling the roll fails to note a Member’s vote, the Member may, at any time, before the approval of the Journal, demand as a matter of right that it be recorded. Volume **VIII**, section **3143**.

Where a Member votes and the Journal fails to include his name among the yeas and nays he may demand a correction as a matter of right before the approval of the Journal. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

While the regular time for amending the Journal expires with its approval, yet this rule has sometimes been waived for the correction of a yea-and-nay vote. Volume **IV**, sections **2767–2769**.

There being a dispute among Members as to whether or not a Member whose name was recorded was present when his name was called, the Speaker held that, in the absence of the Member, the Clerk’s record must stand. Volume **V**, section **6064**.

A Member having stated on his responsibility that another Member recorded as voting on a preceding day was not then present, the Speaker ordered the correction of the Journal before its approval. Volume **V**, section **6099**.

The statement that a Member who is alleged to be absent has been recorded as voting should be sustained by undoubted evidence to justify the Chair in ordering the vote stricken off. Volume **V**, section **6096**.

The record of a yea-and-nay vote may not be impeached by showing that Members voted who were recorded as paired. Volume **V**, section **6095**.

In case of error whereof the correction leaves decisive effect to the Speaker’s vote, he may exercise his right, even though the result has been announced. Volume **V**, section **5970**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.**(18) The Roll Call.—Correction of Errors—Continued.**

It having been erroneously announced that a quorum had voted when the roll later disclosed the absence of a quorum on the vote, the Speaker declared subsequent proceedings in connection therewith vacated, and the Journal was amended accordingly. Volume **VIII**, section **3161**.

The Speaker has voted when a correction on the day after the roll call has created a condition wherein his vote would be decisive. Volume **V**, section **5969**.

The duty of the Speaker to give a casting vote may be exercised after the intervention of other business when a correction of the roll call reveals a tie not before ascertained. Volume **V**, section **6061–6063**.

Discovery of error in the count of a vote subsequent to the announcement of the vote, even on another day, vitiates the proceedings. Volume **VIII**, section **3126**.

Where, by an error of the Clerk in reporting the yeas and nays, the Speaker announces a result different from that shown by the roll the status of the question must be determined by the vote as actually recorded. Volume **V**, section **6085**. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

A vote having been erroneously announced in such a way as to change the true result, subsequent proceedings in connection therewith fall and the Journal is amended accordingly. Volume **V**, section **6086–6088**.

A vote having been incorrectly announced through error on the part of the Clerk, it is in order to move that the Journal and Record be amended to conform to the facts, or the Speaker may of his own initiative announce the correction and direct that the Journal be corrected. Volume **VIII**, section **3162**.

(19) Journal Records of.

The Journal records the result of a vote in figures only when the yeas and nays are taken. Volume **IV**, section **2827**.

Where a vote is recorded by yeas and nays the nature of the question on which they are taken should be clearly stated in the Journal, even though thereby the summary of an exceptionable petition be printed. Volume **IV**, section **2826**.

The refusal of the yeas and nays by the House is not recorded in the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2828**.

There is no rule requiring the names of those not voting on a call of the yeas and nays to be entered on the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **2739**.

In early and rare instances the names of absent Members have been, by consent of the House, recorded in the Journal among the yeas and nays. Volume **IV**, section **2825**.

(20) The Signal Bells.

Failure of the signal bells to announce a vote does not warrant repetition of the roll call. Volume **VIII**, section **3153**.

The failure of the bells to signal the beginning of a roll call is not taken into consideration by the Speaker in qualifying Members desiring to vote after their names have been passed. Volume **VIII**, section **3156**.

Failure of the bells to function properly in announcing a vote does not waive the rule requiring Members to be in the Hall and listening when their names are called. Volume **VIII**, section **3157**.

Exceptional instances in which the Speaker has entertained requests for unanimous consent that the roll be called a third time because of failure of the bells to signal the beginning of the vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3153**.

The signal bells having failed to ring announcing a vote, the House ordered that they be tested. Volume **VIII**, section **3155**.

(21) In General.

It is improper for a Member to have published in the Record the individual votes of Members on a question of which the yeas and nays have not been entered on the Journal. Volume **V**, section **6982**.

YEAS AND NAYS—Continued.

(21) In General—Continued.

Instance of prolonged obstruction by the repetition of motions and the multiplication of roll calls. Volume **V**, section **5709**.

The House having adjourned after yeas and nays were ordered and before the vote was taken, the pending question remains as unfinished business when the same class of business is again in order. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

The House having adjourned after ordering the yeas and nays and before they could be taken, the order stands when the bill is again taken up for consideration. Volume **VIII**, section **3108**.

An order for the yeas and nays coming over as unfinished business from a previous day may be vacated by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

It is not in order after a record vote on which he failed to vote for a Member to announce how he would have voted if present. Volume **VIII**, section **3151**.

On undisputed evidence that a Member recorded as voting was not present at the roll call the Speaker ordered the vote stricken from the tally. Volume **VIII**, section **3159**.

YELL.

The prima facie election case relating to Newton and Yell, of Arkansas, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **572**.

The election cases of Edward D. Baker, of Illinois, and Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, in the Twenty-ninth Congress. Volume **I**, section **488**.

In 1847 Thomas W. Newton presented credentials showing his election in place of Archibald Yell, of Arkansas, who was an officer in the Army, and was admitted on his prima facie right. Volume **I**, section **489**.

YIELDING THE FLOOR. See **"Debate."**

YOCUM.

The Pennsylvania election case of Curtin v. Yocum in the Forty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **939-941**.

YOST.

The Virginia election case of Yost v. Tucker in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1077-1080**.

YOUNG.

The Kentucky election case of McKee v. Young in the Fortieth Congress. Volume **I**, section **451**.

The Kentucky election case of Burns v. Young in the Forty-third Congress. Volume **II**, section **899**.

The Virginia election case of Wise v. Young in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1102, 1103**.

The Virginia election case of Wise v. Young in the Fifty-sixth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1111**.

The Michigan election case of MacDonald v. Young in the Sixty-third Congress. Volume **VI**, section **93**.

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ZEIGLER.

The Kentucky election case of Zeigler v. Rice in the Forty-first Congress. Volume **I**, section **460**.